

BLOOD STILL FLOWING IN CHICAGO RACE RIOT BUT WARFARE SUBSIDES

Both Whites and Negroes Continued to Lie in Wait for Each Other in the Streets, but the Activities Were More Scattered as Police Gained Control.

TROOPS ARE STILL IDLE, ALTHOUGH READY ON INSTANT

Many Houses Were Set on Fire Last Night, and There Was Some Looting—A Policeman Was Shot While Depriving a Negro of Weapons and Latter Fell from Another Policeman's Bullet.

Chicago, July 30.—Bitter fighting between whites and negroes spread last night to all parts of Chicago, the serious casualties being more numerous than at any similar period in the racial war. The city authorities made no call for troops and in the absence of such request Governor Frank O. Dowden could not order the soldiers to take charge, although with the arrival to-day of two more regiments, 8,000 well armed men were resting on their arms.

While the state soldiers completed two days' work of polishing bayonets and filling cartridge clips, the death list mounted to 27. An incorrect police report last night had sent it higher, but investigation showed that no one had been killed in a spectacular automobile crash and race fight at 35th and State streets. The authenticated deaths in last night's fighting were two, both negroes. One was killed in the Italian district of the west side, and Ira Henry, 40, was shot dead when he wounded one of two policemen who sought to search him for weapons at 50th and State streets.

In other instances, whites and blacks slashed each other with knives, shot from ambush or ran down isolated members of the other race and beat them into insensibility. There was some looting of abandoned residences and stores in the south side black belt and a number of small fires were ascribed to incendiaries.

The ninth regiment from the southern part of the state and the tenth from central Illinois, rushed toward Chicago to-day to add their rifles and machine guns to the potential army already here.

Whites Partly Burned a Negro Corpse.

The police strive to clear the rioters from the south side negro quarter and early last night apparently succeeded, only to find that the mob spirit had spread to other regions. On the west side whites attacked negroes, and in one case partly burned the corpse of a victim with gasoline. On the north side fighting proceeded for several hours, and in the residential districts known as Woodlawn and Englewood on the far south side, fierce fighting took place.

As the overworked police force dashed to those quarters, several miles from the center of the war, the smoldering flames of anarchy burst forth anew in the black belt. A patrol wagon crashed into an automobile filled with men and a fight followed that caused the probable fatal injury of three men and the wounding of several others. The wounded were taken to Provident hospital, a negro institution, and a crowd of whites attacked the infirmary, causing considerable damage.

The whites again seemed to be the more aggressive, the negroes having been converted to peace by saner members of their race, or cowed by the beatings sustained by scores. Sleeping car porters accepted an offer of the company to house them rather than go home, and the jazz band concert at the municipal pier was called off because the negro musicians refused to perform.

Ambushes Were Laid.

Owing to the street car strike the comparatively few white rioters in the total population could not so handily get together last night, and no large mobs invaded the black belt. It was mostly guerrilla warfare, but exceedingly bitter. In some cases men would lie hidden along a boulevard and fire on passing cars occupied by the members of the opposite race. In others a few whites would assault a building occupied by negroes in the midst of a white neighborhood, dragging forth a victim to be beaten.

The street car strike also helped the negroes, as a favorite form of attack on the first night of the disorder was to enter a street car and drag a negro from the vehicle to the street, where he was beaten or killed. The police have collected a veritable arsenal of weapons since the rioting began. Every hour a score or more of negroes are hustled into police stations and deprived of revolvers, daggers and razors. But arms and ammunition still seem to be plentiful.

To start the third day of warfare, Patrolman Walter Sullivan was shot, probably fatally, by a negro whom he was searching in a vacant lot. As Sullivan fell, his partner John Keal, shot the negro dead. During the night 15 other

policemen were hit by bullets and one or two may die.

According to police figures, 15 negroes and 12 whites have been killed since the rioting began.

Nearly fifteen hundred negroes, employees of the city, were laid off by official order, owing to the riots. Many of these were employed in street repair work. By official order nine municipal playgrounds in or adjacent to the racial zone were closed. Not more than five per cent of the negro clerks, inspectors and janitors, employed at the city hall, reported for work, and most of those who did appear were told to go home and stay there until further notice.

Negro chauffeurs, clerks and carriers at the postoffice were assured the fullest protection by Postmaster Carlisle, under whose jurisdiction are several hundred negroes.

"The government will not submit to any interference with the handling or distribution of the mails," the postmaster said. "Our employees have the fullest protection."

Coroner Hoffman announced to-day that he had impelled a jury to investigate all deaths resulting from the riots. The jury is composed of two lawyers, two physicians and two clergymen.

Eleven Houses Set on Fire.

Police reports to-day stated that during the spasmodic fighting of the night the torch had been applied to eleven houses in the west end of the "black belt." In each instance firemen and policemen prevented any serious injury to individuals or property.

Adjutant General Dickinson after making a tour of the danger zone early to-day, reported the situation much improved compared with yesterday. He said the most serious situation confronting the police is in the stock yards district. One more victim was added to the toll of deaths caused by injuries received in the race riots. Berger Odman, white, 21 years old, an employee of the Chicago Telephone company, was shot in the abdomen in a fight with negroes last night, dying this morning.

FIRST U. S. DIVISION SLATED TO COME HOME

Will Begin Entraining for Brest About Aug. 15, Leaving Only About 8,000 American Troops in Germany.

Coblenz, Tuesday, July 29 (By the Associated Press).—The first division of the American army will begin entraining for Brest on its return to the United States, about Aug. 15, according to information from central headquarters received here to-day. This would leave a total of about 8,000 American troops in the army of occupation. This force would be composed of the 8th infantry, which probably would be garrisoned at Coblenz, with a company of engineers, a company of military police and a unit of artillery.

This program, it was said here, is subject to change upon suggestion by the interallied council at Paris.

The American third division will begin entraining for Brest on Aug. 5, according to a Coblenz dispatch dated July 27.

It was said a week would be required to move the division to Brest.

A Washington dispatch yesterday announced that all of the first division except the units to be retained in Germany would be left on the Rhine as not given.

GERMAN INFILTRATION FEARED.

Warning Voice Has Come to France from Luxembourg.

Paris, July 30 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—A warning voice on the dangers of German infiltration by devious ways comes from Luxembourg. According to the Journal of Esch, of 42 petitions now before the Luxembourg chamber of naturalization, 38 come from Prussian subjects, several of whom have been identified as having been connected, more or less, with acts of frightfulness during the war. None of them, the Esch paper affirms, would have dreamt of changing his nationality had the German war.

Reports from Switzerland indicate that Germans will try to pacify re-enters France under the guise of Swiss citizenship. According to a message from the Associated Press, non-residents in Switzerland the other day, fully one hundred Germans and Austrians are waiting on the border line between Basle and Constance for admittance into Switzerland, but the federal authorities are keeping a strict watch on these would-be immigrants.

BULGARIA BEING OVERRUN.

Bolshevism Is Spreading, and Several Demonstrations Have Been Held.

London, July 30.—Reports from Bulgaria by way of Berlin declare that bolshevism is spreading in that country, says an Exchange Telegraph direct from Copenhagen to-day. Several demonstrations have occurred in the larger towns, accompanied by disorder and considerable bloodshed, the message declares.

The soviet system of government is demanded, it is added, and a general revolution is momentarily expected.

DISMISSED THE COMPLAINT

When Prosecution Was Not Ready to Proceed With the Case.

New York, July 30.—The complaint filed by Attorney-General Newton of New York state in proceedings instituted at the request of the joint legislative committee, investigating radical activities, to have revoked the charter of the Rand School of Social Science in this city was dismissed to-day by Supreme Court Justice McVey. The action was taken upon motion of Samuel Untermyer after Deputy Attorney-General Berger had announced he was not ready to go on with the trial of the case.

FRANCE PLAYING WAITING GAME

Delays Ratification of German Treaty Till the U. S. Acts on French Treaty

TREATY EXAMINATION RUNS TO AUGUST 11

Debate Will Then Extend for Three Weeks, Says a Paris Report

Paris, July 30 (By the Associated Press).—A disposition to delay final action on ratification of the German peace treaty until the United States Senate acts on the Franco-American military treaty was indicated to-day by those in touch with the situation to represent the majority view of the Chamber of Deputies peace treaty committee.

Former Premier Rene Viviani, chairman of the committee, expressed the opinion that examination of the treaty would be completed in time for it to be discussed in the chamber about Aug. 11. Debate on it, it was said, would probably continue for three weeks in the chamber and senate so that a vote might be taken by the end of August, unless, as suggested, action should be delayed pending the United States Senate's action on the Franco-American treaty.

General Ludendorff Blamed EX-KAISER FOR DECISION TO HOLD BELGIUM

General Headquarters Merely Sketched Military Situation and Stated What Measures Were Believed Necessary for Protection of Germany's West Frontier in an Economic Way.

Berlin, Tuesday, July 29 (By the Associated Press).—Responsibility for the crown council's decision in 1917 that Belgium territory must be held was placed upon the former German emperor by General Ludendorff in a communication published to-day by the Deutsche Tageszeitung. General Ludendorff's letter said that great headquarters merely sketched the military situation and stated what measures they believed necessary to protect Germany's west frontier in an economic way. The former German emperor, General Ludendorff said, decided the question and his decision was binding upon military headquarters.

Former Kaiser and Dr. Hermann Mueller, foreign minister, were condemned by General Ludendorff for their statements in the German national assembly at Weimar on Monday criticizing the crown council's actions and making public reports of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, advising the retention and military occupation of the Liege district. General Ludendorff required where Dr. Mueller obtained the military information concerning great headquarters.

An outline of what military authorities were said to have considered the necessary "economic unity" with Belgium also was published to-day by the National Zeitung.

This outline, according to the paper, contemplated the extension of the German customs system to Belgium, the levying of imperial taxes on monopolies there, obligating Belgium to accept German control of Belgium taxation, trade representation and the division of the income tax. It suggested also an agreement for the equality of citizens of Germany and Belgium, and various regulations regarding shipping, legal and industrial questions.

German shipping, according to the published economic outline, would be given rights in the harbor of Antwerp, Belgium would adopt the German monetary system, all damage claims against Germany would be annulled, Germany would take over the Belgian railroads and the German workmen's protection insurance law would be introduced in Belgium.

FOOD SALE SOON.

War Department Getting Ready, Pending Vote by the House.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—Early action by the war department in devising a plan for direct sale of surplus army foodstuffs to consumers was expected by Republican leaders to-day as a result of the adoption by the House yesterday of a resolution requesting that the stocks be made available through a selling organization.

Senate approval of the House measure is not necessary, as the resolution is without legislative direction. Chairman Graham of the House war investigation committee said a joint resolution which when adopted would have legislative force, might be introduced later if the House request was not complied with.

SPAIN MAY JOIN LEAGUE.

Foreign Minister Introduced Bill in the Spanish Senate.

Madrid, Tuesday, July 29.—The foreign minister introduced a bill in the Senate to-day, empowering the government to adhere to the league of nations and the international labor agreement as incorporated in the treaty of Versailles.

CAN LIVE BUT FEW HOURS.

Oscar Hammerstein, Grand Opera Producer, Is Now in Coma.

New York, July 30.—Physicians attending Oscar Hammerstein, theatre builder and grand opera producer, declared to-day that his condition is so critical they fear he can live only a few hours. Mr. Hammerstein is now in a coma and his entire right side is paralyzed.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY PRAISED FOR WORK IN CHASING VILLA

It Is Said That Some of the Achievements of Second Battalion of the 82d Field Artillery Were as Spectacular as Any in the Great War.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—Official detailed reports on the recent punitive expedition into Juarez to drive "Villa" troops, when the battle there threatened lives of Americans in El Paso, give especial praise to the work of the artillery and the cavalry.

It is said that some of the achievements of the 2d battalion of the 82d field artillery under command of Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Newbold were as spectacular as any in the great war when the small nature of the engagement is taken into consideration.

The reports say Colonel Newbold had his men and guns in so closely behind the skirmish line that they were ready to fire before the infantry had made contact, and the instant the command to fire was given, the shrapnel began sweeping the fence corners and grandstand of the race track, where the Villa troops were, exactly on the target.

Colonel Newbold's batteries got off 64 rounds with such speed and accuracy that observers report the action like a performance of the prize gun teams in France, which made new records with the French 75's. When the infantry advanced, every point of vantage around the Mexican positions was found riddled with steel bullets.

The cavalry comes in for a full measure of praise for its rapid movement to cut off the main rebel body while the performance of the engineers in throwing across the Rio Grande in less than an hour a pontoon bridge capable of bearing the heaviest equipment is reported as having set new records in that line.

The "doughboys" of the infantry, of course, come in for their usual share of praise which is in no way dimmed by the mention of the success of the engineers, cavalry and artillery.

NO STRIKEBREAKERS WILL BE PUT ON CARS

Chicago Hopes to Have Street Car Tie-up Settled Through Action of Union 6 Men in Having a Referendum.

Chicago, July 30.—Strike-bound Chicago found hope of relief in the announcement to-day that chiefs of the surface and elevated men's union planned a referendum vote of the entire union membership to determine whether the strike vote taken at last Monday's mass meeting should be sustained. The union membership is 15,000. The attendance at the meeting where the strike vote was passed over protest of the leaders, was 6,000.

Meanwhile the tie-up on this, the second day of the strike, was as complete as on yesterday, the first day of the walkout. Officials of the companies said no effort would be made to run cars with the aid of strikebreakers.

Working Chicago found its way to business to-day by the various methods brought into service yesterday, but the congestion to traffic was greatly reduced. Four hundred business men organized for the purpose and provided with the authority as traffic officers, every available policeman being on riot duty.

Notices were issued calling on automobile drivers to observe speed regulations, wholly disregarded yesterday, and also urging automobile owners to aid pedestrians by conveying them in the direction in which the driver was bound. This "help Chicago" notice brought a gratifying response, the officials said.

1ST DIVISION MEN IN FRANCE

Units from That Division to Remain on Rhine.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—The "permanent" American force to be retained on the Rhine will be made up of units of the 1st division, which was the first division unit of the American army to reach France. This was made known yesterday in a cablegram to the war department from General Pershing, which said that all of the division except units to be retained in Germany would begin moving to a base port on August 15 in preparation for its return home.

GERMANY CONSENTS TO ALLIES' PLAN

For Transfer of Territory Apportioned to Poland by the Treaty of Peace.

Paris, July 30.—Baron Kurt Von Kertner, head of the German peace delegation, has sent a letter to the peace conference, accepting the procedure proposed by the allies for the transfer by Germany to Poland of the districts attributed to Poland by the peace treaty.

TO PROVE ERZBERGER LIAR.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, Former German Vice-Chancellor, Takes Up Task.

Berlin, Tuesday, July 29.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, the former vice-chancellor, announced that, having failed to induce Matthias Erzberger to sue him, he will enter suit against Erzberger "to prove him a liar and traitor and to bring the truth to light."

MADE THROUGH U. S.

\$100,000,000 Loan Concluded by Belgian Government.

Brussels, July 30.—The Solran announces that a hundred million dollar loan concluded by the Belgian government with banks will be made through the American government, the latter having asked that the loan be reserved for purchases made under its control.

BELGIANS FAVOR TREATY.

Committee of Chamber of Deputies Votes for Ratification.

Brussels, Tuesday, July 30.—The foreign affairs committee of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies to-day passed favorably upon the question of the ratification of the peace treaty with Germany.

DILLINGHAM FOR RESERVATION

Then He Will Vote for the Treaty of Peace, Vermont Senator Declared

AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH PRES. WILSON

Dillingham Was First Republican Visitor at the White House To-day

Washington, D. C., July 30.—Senator Dillingham of Vermont, first of the Republican senators to see President Wilson to-day when he resumed his discussion of the treaty with members of the Senate majority, announced on leaving the White House that he expected to vote for the treaty with reservations.

Senator Dillingham said he had a very "satisfactory and delightful talk" with the president, who answered frankly many questions concerning the negotiations at Paris, including the Shantung settlement.

President Wilson did not indicate to the senator that he would make a public statement concerning Shantung, and Mr. Dillingham said he did not get the impression that such a statement would be forthcoming.

TRYING TO MAKE FORD OUT AN ILLITERATE

Attorney for Chicago Tribune Asserted That Ford's Own Statement Was That He Could Not Read.

Mount Clemens, Mich., July 30.—There are two leading schools of anarchy, the individualistic and the communistic, according to Professor William A. Dunning of Columbia university, testifying in Henry Ford's million-dollar libel suit against the Chicago Daily Tribune. Professor Dunning, who appeared yesterday as a witness for the plaintiff, was cross-examined to-day by Elliott G. Stevenson, senior counsel for the defendant.

In the course of his testimony, Professor Dunning remarked that there were many anarchists who could not read. "Neither can Mr. Ford," said Attorney Stevenson.

"Oh no, Mr. Stevenson, that is unfair," said Alfred Lucking, senior counsel for Mr. Ford.

At the same moment Attorney Alfred G. Murphy, also for Mr. Ford, was on his feet and everybody was talking at once.

"Your Honor, we object," said Mr. Murphy. "Mr. Ford was suffering from hay fever."

"Mr. Ford said he could not read, didn't he?" Mr. Stevenson's voice rose above the others.

"We insist that it be stricken out," persisted Mr. Murphy.

Judge Tucker ended the confusion by instructing The Tribune lawyer to reserve his comment for final argument.

BODY OF GIRL FOUND AND MAN IS HELD

Miss Mabel Harris of Paterson, N. J., Failed to Return from Canoeing Trip Sunday with Lester Decker, Who Claims Girl Was Drowned.

Paterson, N. J., July 30.—After a search of nearly 48 hours, the body of Miss Mabel Harris, who failed to return from a canoeing trip Sunday with Lester Decker, was found this morning in the Ramapo river, half a mile below the dam at Pompton lake. It was announced by the prosecutor's office.

Decker, who is being detained by the police as a material witness, has asserted the young woman was drowned when their canoe was swept over the dam.

The body was found by one of the searchers about 10 feet from shore at a spot where the water is deep but where there is not much current.

Decker persisted in his story that Miss Harris and he fell asleep in the canoe and that he awoke to find himself struggling in the water.

FRENCH TREATY WELL GUARDED.

Original Text Not Even Sent to Government Printing Office.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—Unusual steps to guard the official text of the French definitive treaty submitted yesterday to the Senate by President Wilson, pending final action upon the convention by that body, are being taken, it became known to-day, and these precautions will continue, according to Secretary Sanderson of the Senate, until it has been finally deposited in the state department vaults.

With the receipt of the treaty, which is the only copy in the United States and bears the signature of Premier Clemenceau and the grand seal of the French republic, as well as President Wilson's signature, the iron grating separating the executive clerk from the rest of the secretary's office was ordered closed and locked and all persons entering the secretary's office except those whose identity were known were closely scrutinized. Senate officials also declined to send the treaty to the government printing office so that printed copies could be made, but had a typewritten copy made inside the barred enclosure.

EXCEPTIONS FILED

In Two Cases in Washington County Court.

Exceptions have been filed in Washington county court in the case of R. J. Stewart of Barre against the Barre & Montpelier Traction & Power company, in which a verdict was secured at the last term of court in favor of the plaintiff.

Exceptions have also been filed in the case of Lilla Lowell vs. the estate of Aaron Wheeler, Mark Ladd, administrator, with will annexed.

YOUNG MAN'S BODY WAS WASHED ASHORE

Form Was Clothed in Camping Outfit—There Are No Reports of Persons Missing at Lake Champlain Resorts.

Shelburne, July 30.—The body of an unknown young man was washed up on the shore of the old Blair place in Shelburne last evening, between Shelburne farms and the Morgan place, being discovered floating face downwards in the water by the children of Mrs. Eckerston of New Jersey, who a short time ago purchased the farm.

The body was garbed in what appeared to be a canoeing outfit, short khaki colored trousers, a V shaped jersey, blue sweater and woolen socks and shoes of fine make. The sweater was marked with the name of R. Forrester, and it had the trade name of Tryon, Philadelphia. In one pocket of the sweater was a handkerchief and in the other a dime.

There is no clue to the identity of the man. There has been no report of a drowning fatality in that vicinity and it was thought possible that the body may have come from across the lake.

Selectmen A. M. Vaughn and Thomas Mitchell and Health Officer Dr. Many were summoned. The body was brought to Burlington and taken to the funeral parlors of T. W. Garney, where it will await identification.

The condition of the body indicated that it had been in the water about 10 days. The body was doubled up and, having been dashed against the rocks, was badly bruised.

OFFICER CONVICTED OF DESERTING MEN IN BATTLE CRISIS

Samuel H. Stone of Boston Sentenced to Serve 10 Years at Fort Leavenworth—He Repeatedly Left His Men in Danger.

Ayer, Mass., July 30.—Convicted of deserting men whom he had led into the fire of the enemy, Samuel H. Stone, formerly a second lieutenant of the 101st infantry regiment, has been sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to begin a 10-year sentence. A cablegram from France notified the officials of Camp Devens of the finding of a court martial at Economy which convicted him in January.

Testimony by members of Stone's platoon in Company H, 101st infantry, showed that he had headed night patrols to the edge of No Man's land four times when, having drawn the fire of the enemy, he left the men to their own resources and withdrew. Again, when his company was going into action at Chaten Thierry in the first wave, Stone was seen to run to the rear. A guard in the supporting line halted him, but Stone was allowed to proceed when he said he was returning for maps. His platoon suffered losses which the court martial held included needless loss of life due to Stone's desertion.

Stone, whose home is in Boston, was an officer in the National Guard before it was federalized and the 101st regiment formed.

TOWN SUED FOR \$40,000.

Clarendon Is the Defendant in Actions Based on Leboeuf Auto Accident.

Rutland, July 30.—Four damage suits, aggregating \$44,000, have just been filed here with the clerk of the United States district court against the town of Clarendon. The suits are the outcome of a fatal accident which occurred early in the morning of June 28, when Leonard P. Leboeuf of Worcester, Mass., was instantly killed and Charles L. Leboeuf and Carlton Leboeuf were seriously injured, when their automobile crashed over a bank at the end of the North Clarendon covered bridge. The case is returnable at the October session of the United States district court.

Florence L. Leboeuf of Worcester, administratrix of the estate of Leonard P. Leboeuf, sues for \$25,000. The plaintiff alleges that between 4 and 4:30 o'clock on the morning of June 28, when the party was en route to Vergennes to attend a funeral of a relative, the bridge and approach thereto were unsafe, and in want of considerable repair. She claims the bank on the right side of the approach over which the auto plunged was not properly guarded.

The second suit for \$10,000 is brought by Charles I. Leboeuf, who claims serious injuries on account of being hurled over the embankment into Cold River. He sustained, it is alleged, a broken left arm, lacerated ligaments in the muscles and tendons of his left leg, bruised back and other bodily bruises and suffered a great nervous shock.

A suit for \$5,000 was brought by Carlton L. Leboeuf for damages for injuries received in the same accident. He says his injuries consisted of a cut in the mouth, broken jaw, injuries to the neck, eye and back, bruises about his body, and a severe nervous shock.

A suit for \$4,000 is brought by Florence L. Leboeuf, administratrix of the late Leonard P. Leboeuf, for recovery on the loss of the new touring car, which was wrecked by the 20-foot fall over the embankment.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Considerable of the two hours devoted to the meeting was given over to talking to the new assistant state highway commissioner, R. S. Currier of Barre, who had been called in to give his opinion regarding the South Main street bridge and who took exception to the introduction of a district highway commissioner, Harry Hayden, as well as to criticize the city of Barre for dilatory action in getting at state road work and also for failure to report once a week to the state department. He asserted, however, that Barre was not the only community in the state that had failed in those two respects.

On the subject of bridges, Mr. Currier said that the state will assist toward the construction of a bridge to the extent of one-third the cost providing that appropriation does not exceed \$1,500. He did not think the state could furnish any money on any proposed bridge for South Main street this year but if the city plans to build a bridge there next year it should at once draw up plans, submit them to the state engineer for approval as to the bridge's carrying capacity and then put in an application for state aid on the construction. But he said that state aid of \$1,500 on the South Main street bridge would be as small as to make the assistance almost negligible. He said that aid might be secured on a new bridge on Brook street, over Gunner brook. The North Main street bridge had been completed, he understood, but no bill of costs had been prepared so that state money was not available.

In fact, no money can be secured from the state until it can be demonstrated that the work is completed and done satisfactorily, the assistant state commissioner asserted, whether it be on road construction, bridges or what not in connection with state highway work.

The state work on Washington street came into the discussion for a time, and

(Continued on fifth page.)

CHIEF TOBIN TO LEAVE DEPT.

Head of Barre's Fire Fighting Force Tendered Resignation

WHENEVER SUCCESSOR HAS BEEN SECURED

The City Water Scarcity and Carnival Licenses Cause Aldermen to Talk Much

Announcement was made to the board of aldermen at its regular meeting last night that E. M. Tobin had resigned as chief of the Barre fire department. The resignation to take effect on the appointment of an "all time" head of the department. No action was taken by the board inasmuch as the fire commission had not presented a recommendation for the appointment and hence no decision had been reached concerning the same. "It is expected, however, that some recommendation will be made at the regular meeting of the city council to be held next Monday evening."

Another matter which came before the aldermen and on which no action was taken was the condition of the city water supply, the supply having been reduced by the long-continued dry weather. Alderman Keefe suggested that some action be taken warning the public against waste of the water as long as the drought continues, which called for a statement from Alderman Healy that the water in the Orange reservoir was between 20 inches and two feet below the spillway and that the Bolster reservoir was running over the top.

The statement, in turn, brought out a rejoinder from both Aldermen Keefe and Scott that the water was at least six feet below the spillway in the Orange reservoir, as they had seen the condition within the last few days.

Alderman Healy replied that his observation was taken in the morning. He added that Water Superintendent Lee had assured him that there was no necessity for alarm at the present time, although the amount of rainfall had been abnormally small during June and July, being only one and one-half inches per month as against three and one-half and four inches, respectively, for the average June and July.

In addition to believing that the lowness of the water called for action to prevent a drought, Aldermen Keefe and Scott thought it an opportune time to clean the reservoir at Orange. But, as before asserted, no action was taken.

A Show License Debated.

Profile of considerable debate, too, was the question of granting a show license to a carnival, or two carnivals, which proposed to come to Barre during the first week of August. Alderman Scott was alone in his opposition to the granting of a license to one concern and not to another of like nature for the